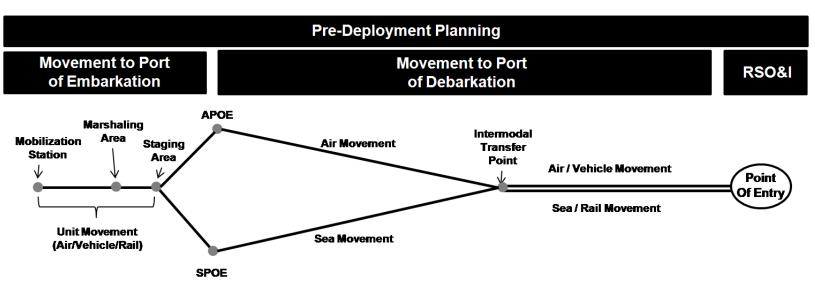


Antiterrorism Considerations for In-Transit Forces

In-Transit Forces. Army forces in-transit are preparing for or processing through a deployment or redeployment phase of an operation. In-transit forces include active component units transiting between CONUS/OCONUS stations and overseas contingency operations, as well as reserve component units conducting movements to and from home station.

Key Tasks. Operating forces should identify specific terrorist threats, conduct a unit predeployment site survey (PDSS), evaluate unit vulnerabilities, develop threat counter-measures, and plan for response to an imminent threat or actual attack. The details of antiterrorism (AT) planning should be developed as an annex to the unit movement order or within the unit AT appendix.

Phases and Threats. The chart below summarizes the movement phases and provides examples of terrorist tactics that units should consider when planning for in-transit operations. Geographic Combatant Commands and Army Service Component Commands provide current terrorist threat assessments for their area of responsibility and support updates throughout the unit's movement.



Vehicle Based Threat	Rail Attack Threat	Sea Attack Threat	Air Attack Threat
Bombing	Bombing	Bombing	Bombing
Assassination	Sabotage (Track)	Sabotage (Port)	Hijacking
Ambush	CBRN (Rail Station/Yard)	CBRN (Port)	MANPADS
CBRN			CBRN (Airfield)

RSOI: Reception, Staging, Onward-Movement and Integration APOE: Air Port of Embarkation

CBRN: Chemical, Biological, Radiation, Nuclear MANPADS: Man-Portable Air Defense System

SPOE: Sea Port of Embarkation





AT Planning. AT measures should be integrated into the operational planning process. The below chart summarizes AT planning considerations and lists key tasks at each phase of movement. Some of the most significant elements for units in transit include:

- Implementing Operations Security (OPSEC) measures
- Maintaining situational awareness of the unit locations and their status while on the move
- Ability to respond to changing threat

Predeployment Activities	Movement to Port of Embarkation	Movement to Port of Debarkation	RSO&I	
 Provide Level I AT training. Provide AOR specific training. 	Submit AT appendix to combatant commander.	Track all units during transit.	 Maintain contact with U.S. security advance personnel 	
Identify Potential Terrorist Threats and Other Threat Activities *				
 Coordinate with higher HQs S2 to obtain terrorist threat assessment for all movements. Identify specific COAs for all movement phases. Identify means to obtain threat updates while forces are in-transit. 	Continue to assess and update original threat assessment.	Continue to assess and update original threat assessment.	 Brief unit on threat levels. Maintain situational awareness Receive updated threat and criminal activity reports 	
Reduce Vulnerabilities to Terrorist Acts and Attacks*				
Conduct PDSS to identify potential unit vulnerabilities in each movement phase. War game potential unit vulnerabilities. Coordinate with lift provider to determine appropriate defensive measures. Coordinate with lift provider and HN regarding security of port of debarkation. Develop communication plan to ensure that units can receive and transmit warnings/reports. Plan unit responses to various threat COAs.	Coordinate interagency security measures. Develop HRP security measures.	Employ surveillance detection and counterintelligence resources. Continuously assess overnight stops and refuel points.	Conduct port vulnerability assessments. Brief unit on ROE. Implement planned security measures. Liaison with HN support	
React to Terrorist Incident*				
Conduct rehearsals for terrorist incident/response plans.	Assemble port readiness committees. Coordinate response plan during movement with applicable agency	Respond to incident (if necessary)	Obtain local response plan guidance React to incident (if necessary)	

^{*} Antiterrorism tasks included in the Army Universal Task List (AUTL)

